

Plight of northern peoples peeves NWT MP

by Sara Williams

The native people of the Northwest Territories (NWT) want control over the natural resources in order to preserve their language, lifestyles and culture and to plan their future. This was expressed by Wally Firth, MP from the NWT, who spoke at McGill yesterday. Firth is visiting various areas of Canada as part of his effort to make the public aware of the Inuit (Eskimos) and the Dene (Indians) people's fight for just land claims settlements.

Sponsored both by the Canadian Association in support of the Native People and McPIRG, Firth said that ownership of natural resources in the NWT remains with the Federal Government and is subject to



MP Wally Firth reminding people of the plight of natives in the Northwest Territories.

federal legislation. Arctic Gas has applied to the Government to build a gas pipeline up the Mackenzie Valley from the Arctic and Alaska without taking into consideration the rights and opinions of the native people living in the area. Through the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Indian Brother-

hood of the NWT, the native inhabitants are pressing the Government for control and ownership of the land, according to Firth.

"The Inuit and the Dene," Firth went on to say, "want the Government to negotiate just land settlements and at the same time stop further develop-

Senate debates 'taxation without representation'

by George Kopp

Senate Wednesday defeated by one vote a motion to collect only one-half the Students' Society fees in September. This motion came in response to a motion by Dean of Students Saeed Mirza, which was carried, to extend the deadline for the presentation of a new Students' Society constitution to November 29. The constitution was to have been ready Wednesday, March 10.

Professor David Jones of the Faculty of Law expressed the belief that, with the constitution suspended, the collection of student fees would be a case of

ment projects until the land claims are satisfactorily settled."

According to Firth, Imperial Oil set up a company town on the Mackenzie River and hired only one native inhabitant. "Most companies that come to the NWT see the natives as obstacles to the gas and oil they want. They are more concerned with getting themselves into the Territories and then getting the oil and the gas out, than they are in recognizing the desires of the people living there."

Richard Salisbury, Professor of Anthropology at McGill, also spoke on the subject and emphasized the dangers facing the Inuit and Dene people, "if the north is not controlled by the North. There should not be negotiation with the Federal Government and the oil companies until the question of land claim is settled," Salisbury said. "If the northern people want pipelines they ought to be the ones doing the negotiating with the oil companies," he added.

Salisbury went on to say that the Inuit and the Dene were not against development per se, but against development that was costly, harmful to the environment, and unbeneficial to themselves. He said the people now see the urgency of their situation and are determined to pave their own way with regards to their natural resources, and their way of life.

On pages 4 and 5 of today's Daily, an important stage of the Molson boycott is outlined. The Daily's cross-country call for the boycott of Molson advertising by Student publications has made the Daily the target of veiled threats from the Company, as well as a "rejoinder," excerpted on page 4. We respond, with an editorial on the treatment of the issue by another student publication.

"taxation without representation." He therefore proposed that the Administration collect fees for only the first semester.

Jones also asked why the new constitution could not be ready by the end of May. Dean Mirza replied that, while a constitution could be ready, it would probably resemble the old structure too closely and also that there would be no way to hold a student referendum for its approval.

The Senate vote on the extension of the deadline was close, with Dean Mirza successful. On the whole Senate was far less eager to grant the Restructuring Committee the luxury of time it grants its own committees.

The discussion of the collection of fees evoked remarks from Professors Deutsch and Maxwell that many students questioned the need for a Students' Society at all. Some Senators were quick to point to the Daily as an example of a student service whose usefulness was questionable.

Goaded perhaps by the thought of a Dailyless McGill, 17 Senators, including some student senators, voted along with Jones against "taxation without representation." Eighteen voted to the contrary.

Later Jones told the Daily that he had no intention of forcing cutbacks in Students' Society spending. "That was the furthest thing from my mind," he said.

"I do believe," he went on, "that the problem of taxation without representation is a very real one, and really my main worry was only that these committees might raise Students' Society fees between now and September."

Many Senators felt that they suffered from a severe lack of information in regard to Students' Society and student affairs in general. When it was pointed out that Senate debated professorial affairs for years and dealt with student affairs in half an hour, one member said, "if we had the documents on Students' Society that we have on tenure we could probably go on for just as long about your constitution." He suggested that the Dean of Students could provide more information.

In other business Senate returned the Report of the Committee on Sabbatic Leave Policy to the committee for six months. It also utterly confused itself in a discussion of the report of the Joint Budget Working Group.

The JBWG has been waiting patiently since 1906 to present its "thoroughly routine" report.

continued on page 6



For McGill, the reception permit is the 'licence to kill' and it has now finally been secured by Special Events Office. As of yet, Gertrude's

cannot re-open, but with the permit, a beginning is being forged.

Reception permit obtained; permanent licence in sight

by Michael Lewis

A reception permit allowing the use of liquor on McGill premises has finally been granted by the Quebec Liquor Corporation (QLC). The question of Gertrude's reopening, however, is still in doubt.

The reception permit covers such events as wine and cheese parties and other one-time functions. In the opinion of Joan Gross of Special Events, the operation of Gertrude's requires a bar and restaurant permit. Now that the reception permit has been obtained, Gross is filling university ap-

plications for bar and restaurant licences.

The permit stipulates that the QLC be notified at least a month in advance of McGill events requiring liquor. Those who wish to hold events slated for next month are to notify the Special Events Office no later than noon, 15 March. Students' Society requests for liquor authorisation must receive the clearance of Sadie Hempey. A cheque covering the \$20 fee must accompany the request.

The only stipulation attached to the granting of the permit is that all liquor laws be strictly

observed. Primarily, this means that no liquor can be sold to minors.

McGill has been without a liquor licence since the beginning of January. Legislation passed last August in Quebec City limited universities to twelve temporary liquor permits a year. Previously all events as well as Gertrude's operated with temporary permits.

With the reception permit all events will be covered in a blanket fashion. In addition, the permit is renewable every year as opposed to each time a function is planned.

today

Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee: International Women's Day celebrations. 8 pm: presentations on oppression of women in Third World and women's role in struggle for social and political emancipation. With Juanita Westmoreland and representatives from AALLSPC and LSM. Film: "Las campaneras", a documentary by Canadian women on Cuban women.

Saturday 10 am—5 pm: workshops on A) Third World areas. Speakers from local support groups. b) Immigrant women, with Sheila Arnopoulos and Juanita Westmoreland. c) Concrete support work for Third World women. Dinner 5—7.30 pm. Film: "The Salt of the Earth, 7:30pm. Free Daycare. Dawson College, 350 Selby Avenue.

Protest Against Seal Hunt: There will be a demonstration against the seal hunt on Saturday, March 13, at 11:15 beginning at Dominion Square (Peel & Dorchester). Greenpeace, IFAW, and any other interested people welcome. The seals need you now! For info, call 389-9325.

Anti-rape demo:

Demonstrate against rapists, support the anti-racist movement. Meet to protest the raping of 19 immigrant women by six Canadian immigration officers. Demo is Saturday 13th at 12 noon by the Atwater entrance, Alexis Nihon Plaza. For further information call Committee Against Racism, 484-1442.

Grad photos:

The deadline for having your picture taken for Old McGill '76 April 15. Photos may be taken only at Van Dyck and Meyers Studio, 1121 St. Catherine St. West. Information sheets are available at the union box office or at the photographer.

Old McGill yearbook:

Now on sale at the Union Box Office, \$7.50 each. Further info available at the Union.

Chris Rawlings:

Folksinger, will appear at Gardner Hall (residences) 3925 University St. Tonight at 9 pm. Admission \$1.25.

Faculty concert:

Bach musical offering directed by Betsy Goldberg, harpsichord. Baroque Ensemble. Pollack Concert Hall, 555

Sherbrooke West. 8:30 pm—free admission.

McGill Equestrian Club:

Having Horse troubles? Can't get it started in this cold weather? Equestrian Club office hours: Tues.—Thurs. 1—3 & Fri. 12:30—4:30, first floor, Union.

The McGill Drama Module presents:

Brecht's *Koriorlane*, an old story with a new twist. 8 pm, Moyse Hall, Arts Bldg., admission free. Tickets available at Union Box Office (392-8926).

Chinese Students' Society:

CHORAL GROUP normal practice, 8 pm Strathcona Music Bldg. (University & Sherbrooke) Room C 412. Refreshments, all welcome.

MOC Skis Sutton:

Tickets on sale today for the MOC ski trip March 14 to Mont Sutton. Available at Union Box Office \$12.00 MOC members, \$13.00 non-members. For further info: Amy, 849-9639.

Chinese Engineering Undergrad Society:

Election will be held 5:30 pm rm 204 McConnell Eng. Bldg. We urge all members to show up. A farewell get-together after election. Bring your I.D. **India Students Association:** General body meeting to discuss and decide the participation in the forthcoming International Students Association Festival. All welcome and urged to attend. Room 327 Students Union Building, 5:30 pm.

English Dept. Lecture:

A lecture entitled "Drama and Politics: Authoritarianism and 'Koriorlane'" by Professor Patty L. Parmelee of Ramapo College will be held at 3:00 pm in the Arts Council Room, Arts Building.

IT'S FOR ME

MON. TUES. MAR. 15, 16

SINGING, DANCING, KUHLAING, DELICIOUS FEASTS

CHASSIDIC SIMCHAS PURIM FESTIVAL

"AD - D'LO - YO-DAH"

OPEN TO ALL

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, March 15,
6:30 p.m.

Megilah Reading
Singing, Dancing
Ad-D'lo-Yodah
Delicious Refreshments
9:30 p.m. "FARBRENGEN"

Tuesday, March 16,
5:00 p.m.

Purim Masquerade & Feast
Grand Prize - Weekend
Vacation to New York

at

CHABAD HOUSE

3429 Peel St. (between Sherbrooke & McGregor)

for further details
(ask for Motty
or Zalmen)

842-6616

happy
Purim



Sponsored by CHABAD LUBAVITCHER YOUTH ORGANIZATION

McGILL
ARTS & SCIENCE
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

VOTE ON MARCH 17

The following positions have been acclaimed:

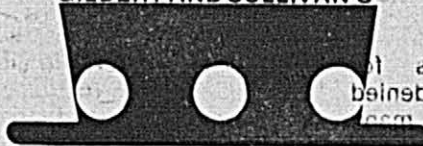
U1 Alexander Walsh

U2 William Burton

U3 Jordan Cohen

Watch for the ASUS ELECTION SPECIAL

SAVOY SOCIETY PROUDLY PRESENTS
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S



THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

MUSICAL DIRECTION
BY WANDA KALUZYNY
STAGE DIRECTION
BY GEORGE KOPP
8 PM:

MARCH 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27
MOYSE HALL,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARTS
BUILDING

TICKETS:
\$2.50 THURSDAYS
[ALL SEATS]
\$50 FRIDAYS AND
SATURDAYS [ALL SEATS]
TICKETS AVAILABLE AT
UNION BOX OFFICE,
3480 MCTAVISH ST.
FOR RESERVATIONS
CALL 392-8926

Campus Happenings

Brought to you by LABATT'S Brewery daily from 6-10 am. on CKGM

For SPECIAL EVENTS contact Jim McCarthy at 366-5050

•Today: Faculty of Music Bach Concert, 555 Sherbrooke W., 8:30 pm.

•Saturday, March 13: Fashion Disco, Union Ballroom, 8:30 pm.

•Sunday, March 14: "The Way We Were" in BMH at 7 & 9:30 pm.

•Monday, March 15: Faculty of Music concerts, 555 Sherbrooke W., starting at 8 pm.

•Tuesday, March 16: BLOOD DONOR CLINIC sponsored by the Medical Students' Society, McIntyre Medical Bldg., 6th floor, Noon—8 pm.

•Wednesday, March 17: Poetry workshop, 7 pm. in McConnell Hall library.

•Wednesday, March 17: A.S.U.S. ELECTIONS!

•Thursday, March 18: "Opposing Apartheid from Canada", 2nd in a series of 4 presentations at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer, 2nd floor, 1:00 pm.

•Thursday, March 18: Savoy Society presents Gilbert & Sullivan's "The Yeomen of the Guard" in Moyse Hall at 8 pm.

★ Graduation pictures are now being taken at Van Dyck & Meyers Studios (Sole photographer for the '76 yearbook) at 1121 St. Catherine W.

Athletics Recreational Facilities

Open on Saturday: 8 am.-6 pm.
Sunday: 11 am.-4 pm.

Enjoy yourself...



Review:

Koriolane: too much for an amateur theatre

by Linda Feldman

This production furnishes the stuff of which post-mortems and self-criticisms are made. Someone somewhere should have done more thinking before deciding to let "Koriolane" loose on audiences last Wednesday.

The opening night production achieved the rare distinction of being a disaster. Evidently, the audience realised this too, because a good third deserted during intermission. The final applause lasted only 30 seconds and there was no curtain call.

Insufficient rehearsing accounted for the production's glaring faults. The audience was treated to players who, nervous and uncertain of their lines, repeatedly stumbled, faltered, and forgot cues. Timing within the dialogues was off and I was left with the impression that characters were jerkily reciting memorized lines at each other. The result was that language lost context and meaning.

The quality of acting was wildly inconsistent, even within the same role. In addition, most players' delivery was so mechanical and contrived that I at first thought it was a deliberate alienation effect. Fortunately or unfortunately, better acting proved otherwise.

And the accents! A fable narrated with a suddenly assumed LBJ drawl only led me to reflect on the necessity of the accent (I came to the conclusion there was none) rather than on the fable. Other characters sporadically sounded as if they came from backwoods Arkansas. The resulting Babel did nothing to convey the idea of a homogeneous Roman plebe.

The pace and calibre picked up in the second act but by then it was too late to salvage the impression gained from the first one and one-half hours.

Many aspects of the production were, in all fairness, good. Technically the acoustics, prop design, costumes, lighting were more than adequate. The backdrop, a stately and graceful conglomeration of roadway, arches and pillars was imposing and flexible in meeting the needs of the play.

When everything clicked the results could be striking, as in the stylized battle scenes. Equally memorable was a political speech made totally banal by an acoustic background, which reduced it to a babble of sounds and gestures.

Another week of rehearsal, and the production would have been a "success". But that still would not have erased the disturbing context in which the play was produced.

First, it can be asked with some justification whether "Koriolane" is relevant to current theatre audiences in North America. The vision of the disintegration of the state and the realization of communism is fantastically utopic in a society which has no mass progressive movement to effect such changes. There is no way of extrapolating the models of change in the play to the current reality. The result is an absurdity, or senselessness, which arises between the play's message and the audience. This was not the case when "Koriolane" was first produced in Germany.

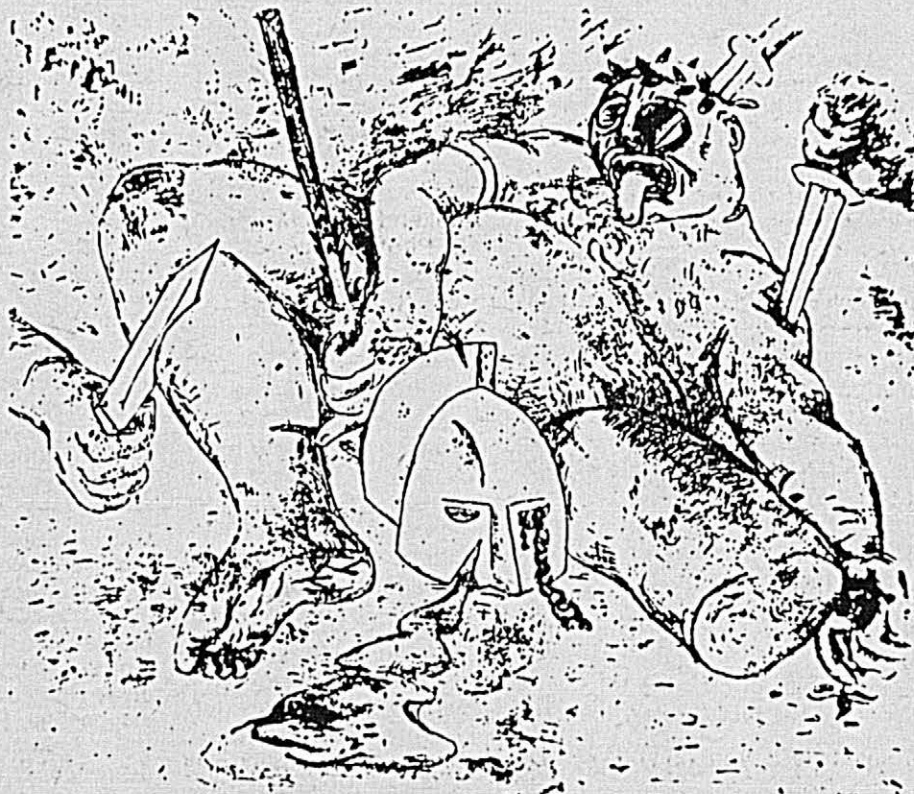
In addition, the play is extremely

demanding. It is very long and complicated. Brecht is not the most accessible playwright for beginners and this is not his most accessible play. Was it wise to have chosen "Koriolane" for students with no experience? Something shorter and simpler might have been more in order.

"Koriolane" is an exercise in English Department puffery. Apparently, a considerable amount of money went into producing it and the department invited distinguished academics to discuss both the play and the production.

If the department emerges from this production with a red face it is certainly not the fault of the students who produced it. After all, they're taking a course in theatre to learn something, and the results of their joint effort is not expected to be a professional masterpiece, but good practical experience.

"Koriolane", which runs through Saturday, was apparently intended as a soufflé. Well, the soufflé flopped in front of the guests.



(“ ”)

"Quote-unquote" is a new Daily department devoted to miscellaneous essays on various subjects, serious, humorous, and in between.

Unstarching the white collar

by Paul Hoch

The schools, colleges and hospitals of Québec are the scene of two- and three-day-per-week stoppages, union study sessions, boycotts and cancellations of service, as teachers and hospital workers battle the government in pursuit of a new contract. Indeed the province is on the brink of a general or Common Front strike of the entire public sector similar to that which occurred three years ago during the last round of public sector negotiations. Indeed the strike might already have come were it not for certain structural weaknesses in some of the unions involved, many of which are relatively new and some of which—particularly in the teaching sector—are only slowly beginning to dispose of the dead weight of elitist ideologies of white collar professionalism which have long dominated their memberships, making them consider themselves "professionals" rather than workers, and giving many the illusion that they have more in common with management than with other blue collar workers.

A trade union is not built merely by changing the name of a professional association. It is built by uniting its membership in struggle for collective political economic goals related to the functions, priorities and control of the workplace. When a teacher's union draws its membership from various social classes, various salary grades, and from various grades in the academic hierarchy—from present and

Paul Hoch teaches humanities at Dawson College.

former deans to departmental chairmen to ordinary teachers—the requisite degree of unity becomes even more difficult to attain. Even more problematic is the actual socio-economic situation of many teachers, particularly at the college level. For example, at Dawson College where I teach, the average salary last year was about 13,000. Although this is less than the average for many kinds of successfully unionized blue collar workers within heavy industry, transportation, and communication, it is considerably more than that of the average Canadian worker. Furthermore, even within the increasingly bureaucratized education factories, teachers do still have many possibilities for creativity and self-actualization denied to blue collar workers. Thus many teachers, particularly college teachers, are to a certain extent privileged in relation to other workers. Yet, at the same time, and especially in relation to lengthy extra-class preparations and grading, and to management's insistence on rigorous teacher training and prior qualifications—he is the oppressed. The potential for oppression deepens with increasing inflation, workload, erosion of job security and facilities, and government demands for a more bureaucratized top-down control of the education process. Nevertheless, whether because of delusory ideologies of professionalism (an archetypal example of what Marxists call "false consciousness"), essentially bourgeois class interests (true only for a tiny, but highly vocal, minority of wealthy college teachers), or a fairly sober

evaluation of their situation as one of relative privilege vis-à-vis most blue collar workers, it seems that a substantial minority of the Dawson Teachers Union is so opposed to effective collective action that it recently rescinded union sanctions against scabbing during work stoppages and gleefully voted to divide up the strike fund.

These are deep waters indeed. One response to this disunity is to simply pretend it doesn't exist. Thus the Left and the Right in our union can agree that "for reasons of legality" the strike fund should be parcelled out to the whole membership irrespective of who does strike duty or who scabs. A policy on scabbing can be laid under the table as "too divisive" to discuss. And the whole debate about whether to strike or not to strike (or even the issues of what we are striking for) can be pretty well buried in economic babytalk confined almost solely to the salary issue. Indeed in our union we actually managed to have a two hour discussion of a general public sector strike of the entire 180,000-member Common Front without once mentioning the political implications of such a strike! Indeed, whereas the call for a Common Front strike was passed with almost no controversy, a veritable war broke out about whether senior Dawson teachers should sacrifice about \$20 each of the 1973-74 fund of overtime pay to what would amount to a strike fund for new teachers. The fact that discussion is so often confined to such levels is, in a sense, indicative of the level of political

continued on page 6

Arguing the case on merit of fact

THE MOLSON LETTER

The article itself is highly erroneous and misleading to any reader unacquainted with the facts. It was apparently based on the following sources of information: conversations Mr. Gottheil had with three or four C.N.T.U. union members at a 'demonstration', in Cowansville; information provided by the writer's brother, Mr. Allen Gottheil, a former part time Molson Brewery employee who is now with the C.N.T.U.; and a pamphlet written by the C.N.T.U. Of these sources, Mr. Gottheil drew most heavily from the latter, for his article is substantially a translation of the C.N.T.U. pamphlet.

The article states that "in the wood cutting section of the plant, fifty per cent of all workers have lost through amputation, due to industrial accidents, a finger or a hand".

What are the facts? Vilas has two employees who are each missing an arm. However, one was born without an arm and the other lost his arm in a farm accident when he was a boy. Both were hired many years ago, with missing arms, when they were not able to get jobs elsewhere. Of the 350 employees, only eleven others have some degree of incapacity. The most serious are two employees, one who is missing three fingers from an accident twelve years ago, and another who is missing a thumb and a finger since 1969. Another employee lost a finger in a saw three years ago. There is also an employee who lost a finger more than twenty years ago in a metal working company owned by Vilas. The remaining seven cases are the losses of parts of fingers or finger tips (16 of an inch) through such accidents as touching a sandbelt. To put this accident record in context, these eleven production line injuries took place during a time period of approximately 10,000,000 working man hours.

There have been three deaths in the plant in the past ten years. Two of these occurred in the boiler room while the other was a truck driver who was killed by a falling log in a lumber yard. The point is that none of these accidental deaths were in any way related to production line or the incentive system.

The Cowansville plant has a Safety Committee comprising management, supervisory, and union employees, who have the responsibility of inspecting all departments and making recommendations for improvement. The company's offer includes a clause empowering the Committee to close down any machine considered unsafe until the situation is corrected - a point which the article and

the C.N.T.U. pamphlet fail to explain.

The safety standards of the plant, however, can best be judged when compared with other similar plants in the furniture industry. According to the records of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Vilas record was much better than the industry. More specifically, for 1974, the record of Vilas's Cowansville plant was 25 per cent better than the industry with one third fewer hours lost (test of severity of accidents). Based on payroll criteria, the frequency of accidents in Vilas was 25 per cent better than the industry in 1972, 45 per cent better in 1973, and 32 per cent better in 1974. (Data all based on the records of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.)

Indeed, the Vilas safety record was such that less than a year ago, the Workmen's Compensation Commission wrote a letter congratulating Vilas on its safety record and reducing the company's assessment.

It has been noted that the accidental deaths at the Cowansville plant were totally unrelated to cadence or the pace of the production line. The article's reference to "Industrial Murder" because of the "unbearable cadence" is a blatant form of irresponsible journalism. The cadence is determined by the employees, based on individual ability and internationally accepted norms.

The article charges that when a worker adjusts to the time rates, "the company often lowers the permitted job time or changes job specifications in order to avoid paying bonuses to all workers". The response to this charge is that the company has never cut rates. In fact, the contract clearly states that rates will not be cut. It is still possible that an employee remuneration could have decreased (in the same way that it could have increased) but this is because of a work pace the employee determined himself.

The article states that the union wants "to abolish the bonus system of salary payment" in order to replace it with a straight wage, without regard for individual effort. This is indeed the crux of the C.N.T.U. demands, despite the fact that the incentive system is characteristic of the furniture industry and 80 per cent of all manufacturing plants in Quebec. While Vilas is the only furniture plant in Cowansville, all the manufacturing plants in Cowansville are on the incentive system. The incentive system is common throughout Canada, the United States, and Europe. Indeed, it is now an

continued on page 5

The Daily received a letter from Alex Jupp, Vice-President of Public Affairs, excerpted here, in response to a feature published in the Daily condemning working conditions at the Molson-owned Vilas furniture plant. On the other side of the page is a point by point refutation of the charges.

THE DAILY REPLIES

• First, Vilas Furniture is a subsidiary of Molson Companies Limited, as is Molson Breweries (Que.). Molson Breweries' involvement in this conflict is clear: the 364 striking trade unionists at Vilas are asking the public to observe their legal boycott of Molson Breweries products. This boycott is one of the union's legal means of publicly pressuring Molson Companies Limited head office representatives, who are responsible for the Company's major industrial relations policy decisions, to recognize the Vilas working man's democratic right to an hourly, secure, and reasonable

The company refused to follow recommendations of the report. The union maintains that 50 workers at Vilas has suffered permanent injury or disability to hands or fingers. Many of these accidents occur among those who work the saws (wood cutters) and those in charge of sanding. The percentage of accidents reported to the Quebec Workman's Compensation Board has increased 40 percent from 1972-1974.

In 1974, 50 serious accidents occurred. What does the Company say? They reply that two



wage, and safe working conditions.

• Second, the major sources of information for the original article were not those listed in the Company's article. In actual fact, they were Carol Jobin, chief negotiator for the CNTU Vilas strikers, and the CNTU information service, led by Claude Mainville and Guy Ferland. Mr. John Kemp, Senior Vice President for Commercial Products and Service of the Molson Companies group, and Francois Aubry, a CNTU economist were also very helpful.

• Third, the safety conditions at Vilas are extremely and indisputably dangerous. There are six accidents a month, on average, in which the victim requires hospital care.

Three men have died at work in the past 10 years. The Company was found criminally negligent in the death of Joseph St. Laurent in Dec. 1970. In 1968 another man died when a plant heating mechanism in the boiler room malfunctioned and exploded. The same type of heating system remains in use today.

A government safety official issued a report in June 1975 demanding 75 safety modifications to be made at the Vilas plant.

employees without arms lost their arms in accidents not related to work circumstances. This fact is irrelevant. No charge was ever made concerning these men. Evidently the Company does not know the difference between a finger and an arm.

That Cowansville Vilas should be commended because its safety record ranks well compared to other furniture firms is ridiculous. The furniture manufacturing industry is known for its inferior safety practices relative to all firms in Quebec. The fact remains that no person should risk his life or safety when he is performing a job. It is a basic democratic right to be able to work under safe and secure working conditions.

• Fourth the Molson Company Limited claims that the work cadence is not unbearable. This is an outright lie. When was the last time Mr. Townshend, President of Cowansville Vilas has worked on the line? The majority of Cowansville workers have told the Company and the public that

production should be slowed to a reasonable speed and the incentive system abolished because these are at the heart of the dangerous and inhuman work procedure which pays one for his willingness to sacrifice a finger or hand.

That is why they are on strike. No trade unionist likes to go on strike. It means hardship and a loss of income. But when a company refuses to respect the dignity and safety of its employees, the trade unionists have no choice but to band together and collectively force the employer to acknowledge their democratic rights.

• Fifth, the rejoinder states that the Company has never cut pay rates. This is false. During our meeting, President Townshend admitted rates were cut during his administration, at a time when they were grossly incompatible with the speed with which the tasks were completed.

• Sixth, the Company document claims, "the contract clearly states that rates will not be cut". This is patently a misrepresentation of fact. Article 28.07 of the last collective agreement states: "It is agreed that there will be no change in the established production standards except when there are errors in the calculations, unless we change the work process (modification of a method of production, style, equipment, tooling, material, and sequences of operation) or modifications of the elements of work due to changes in the process of work which increase or decrease the required time to produce one unit of production."

This means that any time a new order is received rates can be cut. Rate income would diminish regardless. The worker must readjust to a new work procedure forcing him to naturally slow down his pace and lower his income. Due to the last factor included in the 28.07 clause "changes in the process of work which increase or decrease the required time of production" workers are discouraged to change and improve their work procedure and pace. If they do substantially improve their performance, their rates will be cut. If they don't improve their pace they forego potential bonus income. The workers are damned if they do, damned if they don't.

The Company claim that work cadences are determined by employees or their representative technician is also inaccurate. No clause in the last collective agreement empowered the union or any of its representatives to establish rate bonus percentages. They have absolutely no decision power in this regard.

International norms are an inaccurate means of determining incentive rates. Differences in technology, productivity rates, output quotas and work organization render any comparison with any other country valueless. Moreover, there is absolutely no need for international comparisons. The 364 men in Quebec don't like the system, feeling more like robots than human beings when they work for bonus payments along the production line.

• Seventh, the Companies' representations concerning the workers income wage levels are distortions of fact. The CNTU information service has documents revealing the income tax

continued on page 7

EDITORIAL

On objectivity, neutrality and equally laudable aims

Ah yes. Objectivity in the press. A fine goal for any student journalist—basically one takes a "neutral stand" on issues one construes as "weighty" and one then conducts an "investigation."

Yes, the *Georgian*, student publication of the Sir George Williams campus of Concordia University, did that all right. Confronted with the issue of a boycott against Molson beer products, (because the Molsons were cutting off workers' fingers in the name of efficiency) the *Georgian* wrestled a few minutes and summing up the reliability of the *Daily's* "one-sided" feature, decided they'd carry right on running their Molson ads, until their "investigation" was complete.

Well, we can continue, ad infinitum, (as we have with them) debating whether the feature, exposing sweat-shop conditions brought about by a dehumanizing incentives system at the furniture company, was (or could be) one-sided, but one fact remains. Throughout their "investigation", with all the blurring thanks to a Molson's PR man, the furniture company has admitted one convicting thing—there are a hell of a lot of accidents at the plant; it's unsafe for a human being to work there.

But, anyhow shucks, the *Georgian* wants to get "the complete picture", you know from their "investigation." But until then, they'll maintain their "neutral stand."

Molson can afford to run advertising, amounting to \$35,000 in the student media alone (which we are told is charity anyhow), largely because they have a lot of alternative resources to Vilas Furniture Ltd. Workers at the Molson-owned plant, however, have been striking now for seven months, and sure as hell can't afford to run ads in some student newspaper in Montreal, not that they ever had enough anyhow.

But they're a part of the CNTU, said the *Georgian*.

CNTU is presently entering negotiations with the 180,000 member Common Front having the lowest levels of strike funds in years.

But, they said, Molson's aren't saying anything about the strike in their ads—it's not going to make a difference to either their labour dispute or our neutrality.

Molson is interested, not in bringing a strike at one of their subsidiaries into the public forum, but rather in maintaining their public image. Running advertisements attacking their workers' demands sure as hell isn't going to do anything for brand retention, a little psychological phenomenon that rationalizes all that charity money to university newspapers. Anyway, the *Georgian's* "investigation" is in progress—their unilingually anglophone reporter, assigned to the issue, has contacted those union officials who can understand him, as well as Sir George ex-faculty mem-

ber, wonderfully bilingual, Toronto-based Molson Vice-President of public Affairs, Mr. Alex Jupp. They are now prepared to advance to the next step of the objective process—"presenting both sides of the story," all the while retaining our "neutral position."

So in an issue, the *Georgian* presents a front-page news-story, entitled "Daily Victimized by CNTU?" the original feature published in the *Daily* of February 12, a "rejoinder" by Mr. Jupp, "clarifying the issue," and a Molson advertisement.

Both sides? The "rejoinder" was originally sent to the *Daily* to inform its readership of the Molson side of the conflict. How, in the name of neutrality, can the *Georgian's* editorial board offer free space to Molson to reply to an article published a month earlier (and then in another newspaper) without asking the *Daily* for a rebuttal? The *Daily* had to buy advertising space to reply to Jupp's insinuations.

The front-page story, written by the unilingually reporter, comes as little more than a public forum for highly-trained media-manipulators, once the weaker overtures to objectivity cancel each other out. As evil as it may sound, the *Georgian* is being used. Jupp and Townsend, the president of the furniture factory, have been able to transcend the root issue of safety and speed of production, and focus the attention of the *Georgian* and their readers

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset at SST and printed at Imprimerie Richelieu.

Mail subscriptions: \$12

Editorial offices: 392-8955

Advertising office: 392-8902

Editor in Chief: George Kopp

Managing Editor: Larry Black

Features Editor: Charlie Clark

News Editors: Rory Clarke

Katherine Gutkind

Weekly Editor: Sasha Cunningham

Business Managers: Lorne Merryweather

Norman Stark

Archives: Malcolm MacLeod

CUP Liaison: Jeff Kessler

Contributing Editors:

Malcolm Guy

Justin Loughry

Sports Editors: Oleg Zadorozny

Michel Zelnick

Photography Editor:

Robert Bellini

Advertising Manager:

Irina Loewy

elsewhere.

And in today's issue of the *Georgian*, the Molson people have taken their ploy to its next step. "Objectivity" and "giving both sides" have resulted in the *Georgian* printing an article which, in fact, threatens to bring the whole affair down to a battle of personalities—Townsend is quoted as challenging Lewis Gottheil to come down to the plant and produce the 50 maimed workers claimed in the *Daily* article. Aside from the fact that a severely injured worker probably won't be at the plant, since we doubt Molson employs any more than a token number of their victims, the whole device is another typical effort on the part of a management man to obfuscate a clear issue—the company admits there are six hospitalized accidents a month from their factory.

And Townsend has apparently obliged the unilingually reporter with a number of "real workers" who have testified that things are pretty rosy down in Cowansville, and that the CNTU is just trying to get a chance to fight Molson's, and that the *Daily* is full of shit.

Now apart from the fact that the article's own lead explains that workers are being intimidated by the Company, the

Georgian once again didn't even employ the normal procedure of inviting the *Daily* to refute these statements.

A lot of the problems with the *Georgian's* coverage of this happening probably stems from a standard "status quo" mentality towards current events. Basically, things are peachy and neutral until one does something about it. We're quite sure Molson would endorse (although we wonder if they believe in) this kind of thinking.

But that's just not true. Once an issue arises, it's futile to think it'll go away or that if you don't pay attention to it you're not involved.

Furthermore, there are nasty things happening around neutral student journalists all the time—Molson's is evil but we don't advocate believing in Labatt's or Carlsberg. The first is owned by the notorious Brascan, of Brazil fame, and the other is part of the profits of Rothman's, supporters of Apartheid South Africa.

A boycott of Molson's is just one concrete step we can take in this nasty world—there's a strike been going on at the factory for seven months over conditions that would've shocked your great-grandparents.

—The Editors

essential ingredient of the furniture production system in the Soviet Union and such other eastern European countries as Yugoslavia. The incentive system is simply a method that guarantees workers a base pay regardless of efforts or productivity, which is augmented by a bonus on the basis of individual productivity.

"The pay bonus is extremely hard to obtain" charges the McGill article. The fact is that the average wage of those employees on the incentive system was 40 per cent higher than the base pay. This varied from 10 per cent to as high as 80 per cent. It should also be noted that the 40 per cent average compares to a Quebec furniture industry norm of 20 per cent.

The incentive system essentially rewards workers for their effort expended, according to a pace which they establish themselves, in the context of a system which reduces the need for continual supervision. Finally, the incentive system does not

threaten the safety of older workers as the article states, for most accidents are among the younger employees.

The article would lead the reader to believe that the employees are grossly underpaid, by any standard. Specifically, it states "out of 364 employees at Vilas, one hundred men from the production line and other departments were making \$2.60 an hour, which in June, 1975, was equivalent to the minimum wage."

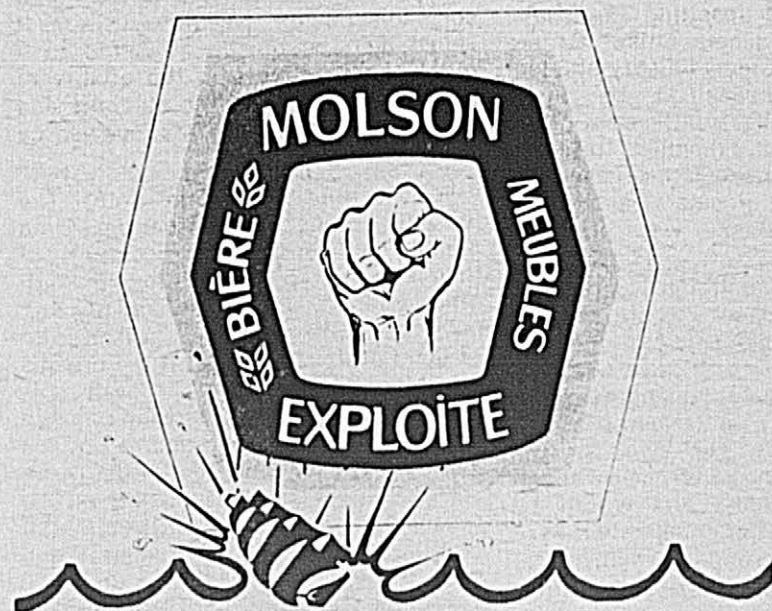
The facts suggest a rather different picture. Less than twenty-five employees were receiving the minimum wage of \$2.60 per hour and these were employees with less than three months service. The average wage in the last contract was \$3.78 per hour with over 250 employees receiving between \$3.00 and \$5.00 per hour. This ranked the Cowansville plant in the top twenty per cent of Quebec's sixty larger furniture manufacturing plants. The average contained in the company's offer in the contract would raise this figure to \$4.50

per hour which would make the Cowansville employee the highest paid in the wooden furniture industry in Quebec—and one of the highest paid in North America.

It is apparent, we suggest, from the foregoing facts, that the real 'victims' have been Mr. Gottheil and the readers of the McGill Daily. Mr. Gottheil, unfortunately, was 'used' by the C.N.T.U. to repeat, almost word for word, a translation of the outright distortions contained in the C.N.T.U. pamphlet. When he checked with Mr. John Kemp (Senior Vice President, Commercial Products & Services Group of The Molson Companies Limited), he was advised to talk to Mr. Townsend for the 'other side of the story' and given Mr. Townsend's phone number. For whatever reason, he didn't do this and the result is that the McGill Daily was victimized into prominently featuring one of the most erroneous, one sided pieces of misrepresentation that has ever been seen in a university paper.

continued from page 4

THE MOLSON LETTER



(66 99)

"Quote-unquote" is a new Daily department devoted to miscellaneous essays on various subjects, serious, humorous, and in between

The case for a Chinese Tibet

In an article, printed in the *Daily* on February 18, I introduced Dr. Han Suyin and the subject of Tibet. Her talk stirred many people to submit letters to the *Daily*, some of which cried out in objection, defaming Han Suyin, China and the Tibetan people. Though they claimed to be writing on behalf of the interests of the Tibetan populus, these people only slandered the majority of Tibet's population.

If one asks the Dalai Lama, or an old Tibetan landlord living in India, what he thinks of the new life found in that mountainous land of Tibet he will surely utter images of cruelty, oppression and even a lack of freedom. For such persons had a vested interest in the old society—the interest of wealth, power and political dominance. But, I believe, the ex-serf, who now is contributing to the rapid progress on every human, social and economic front, which has enveloped Tibet since 1959, would answer the question in quite a different manner. Let the critics see that this man, who once suffered the evils of a backward, feudal society, where religion justified oppression, has stood up and decided to change the face of the earth. And in the process he has learned, for the first time, to read and write his own language and to participate in the decisions which guide his country toward the future.

I would like to answer some of the specific issues raised by our friends who sympathize with the mystical mourners of the Tibetan monkhood. The atrocities spoken of by Han Suyin barely scratched the surface of the oppressive conditions existing in traditional Tibetan society. In the light of these conditions little justification is needed to support the Chinese liberation of Tibet in 1951 and the suppression of the ruling class in 1959. Yet a reading of history leaves no doubt that the Tibetan ruling class was a part of the Chinese feudal ruling class, that the Tibetan people existed in a brotherhood of oppression with all the Chinese people and that Tibet has never been a national entity.

The earliest solid link between the Chinese Empire and the Tibet region

referred to by the Chinese goes back over 13,000 years, when King Song-tzan Gampo (Srong-btsan-sgam-po) of Tibet married the Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang dynasty (AD 618-907). The Potala Palace and the Jolghkan Temple were built to commemorate the event. The Potala Palace later served as the seat of the Dalai Lama's government. Trade and cultural ties were firmly established by the time a momentous treaty was signed in the ninth century.

'Feudal lords' held the power in traditional Tibet, as in the rest of China. In the thirteenth century the Mongol Emperor of China, Kublai Khan appointed one of his favourite priests to be both the political and religious ruler of Tibet. Thus began the long line of the Dalai Lama. Gu-shri Khan of the Western Mongols brought the Fifth Dalai Lama (Ngag-dbang Blo-bzang rGyantscho 1617-1682) to power during the 1640s. In 1652 the Fifth Dalai Lama travelled to Peking to recognize the suzerainty of the new Manchu dynasty (1644-1911). The Lama's rule, throughout history, depended strongly on Imperial support and his government seat had constantly to be maintained by Imperial armies.

It was the might of the forces of the Kan Hsi Emperor (1661-1722) who defeated Galdan (dGa'-ldan Khan), of the Dzungars, in 1696 and Tsewang Araptan, also Dzungarian, in 1720. Both of these leaders had conquered Tibet and did not adhere to the authority of the Dalai Lama. In 1720, one of the commanders of the Chinese forces, Yen-hsin, took the new Seventh Dalai Lama (bsKal-bzang rGya-mtsho 1708-1757), who had been living since his birth in another area (Sinling), to Lhasa and upon the Imperial victory sat him on his throne. In 1727 the Yung-cheng Emperor (1723-1736 reign), once again sent Imperial troops to Tibet, this time 15,000, to settle a dispute which had arisen between the local chieftains. Because of his involvement in local intrigues, the Dalai Lama was removed to eastern Tibet until 1735.

The commander of these troops established in Lhasa the offices of the

Imperial Residence. Pho-lha bSod-nams, a Tibetan, assumed the leadership of Tibet with the support and approval of Imperial authority. In 1750 rebellions and intrigues among the Tibetan chieftains and the Dzungars once again brought action by the central government. They placed the Dalai Lama in full power as his interests were always parallel with the Imperial court. Tibet's eras of peace and unity were always affected by the strong Chinese presence and decision making power. Tibet was never an independent entity and its identity as a unified region was in fact only achieved in its inclusion to China as a whole.

The Dalai Lama rule was maintained by keeping the Tibetan people in a state of oppression and ignorance. Tse-dor Kashi, in a letter to the *Daily* on February 20, wrote of the "unquestioned spiritual power of Tibetan Buddhism." Certainly the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Imperial Government never questioned this 'power', as their interests could only be maintained by the continuance of this justification for a feudal repressive system.

During the past seventeen years, this "spiritual power" has at last been questioned by the Tibetan masses themselves and it has been identified as nothing more than the systematic power of oppression. What is the "Human-philosophical viewpoint of the Tibetan peoples' life," written of by the valiant "Victor" in a February 26 letter to the *Daily*? The majority of the Tibetan people had little opportunity to feed themselves in the old society, let alone come to achieve a human, "Socially moral", viewpoint of life. But now they can stand tall and they have the means of education and modernization in their own hands. It seems that it has only been in a liberated Tibet that the people really have had the ability to formulate a philosophical conception of their lives.

Both in Kashi's letter and in a letter printed in the March 2 issue of the *Daily*, by Deborah Simpson, Dr. Han was criticized for having condemned the lack of medical care in traditional Tibet while praising the indigenous

Tibetan medicine being practised and studied since liberation. This is just one instance in which our critics of late have totally distorted the talk by Han Suyin. Yes, she condemned the lack of medical care in the traditional society, where there existed only two medical centres *exclusively reserved for service to the religious and secular hierarchy*. This is no different than criticizing illiteracy in pre-liberation Tibet, though a Tibetan language has been in existence for centuries. The medicine of Tibet evolved from a combination of local methods and other traditional methods found throughout the rest of China. It has developed over the centuries into a unique and effective medical practice, and it now serves all of the people as does the Tibetan language. Medicine was developed by man to serve all men, and in the new Tibet it is doing precisely that, in the form of widespread medical care in an ever-increasing number of doctors.

Deborah Simpson has also told us that the Dalai Lama held power because that is what the Tibetan people wanted. I cited on February 18, an article by Tom Grunfeld in *New China* (fall 1975) entitled, "Tibet: Myths and Realities." Perhaps all our critics should read this concise and historically accurate summary of the Tibetan situation. Simpson's statement is clearly countered:

Although cruel punishments were supposedly outlawed by the Lhasa officials, mutilations, floggings, eye-gougings, and nose and tongue amputations were common. Victims were permitted to travel to Lhasa and appeal to the Dalai Lama only if they could get the consent of their landholder [who was probably responsible for the atrocity] and if they could pay for the trip and support their families while they were away. There were few appeals.

The internal 'unrest' and "organized" Tibetan force living in exile, written of by "Victor" and Simpson failed to effect a rebellion in Tibet because they had no base among the Tibetan people.

—James Putzel

suite
et fin

Senate...

continued from page 1

When Senate got around to it the report became understandably confused with the Dead Sea Scrolls and subjected to thirty-two interpretations. The report deals with the proper method of firing a professor for budgetary reasons. The new tenure regulations, of course, prohibit the firing of a professor for budgetary reasons.

Teachers...

continued from page 3

consciousness within the teacher unions. Some may feel, though, that it is also symptomatic of a certain capitulation by the Left to the politics of dollars and professionalism of the Right. A "unity" which revolves around the salary demands of a coalition of worker "professionals" who perceive themselves—rightly or wrongly—as relatively privileged has proven a very shaky basis for serious collective action.

Sooner or later the question inevitably

arises—are teachers privileged or aren't they? To the extent that they are, why should they risk upsetting the social applecart with a general strike? Or, are these privileges largely illusory and fast vanishing? It needs to be made absolutely clear that a settlement of our present contract dispute on the Québec government's terms is bound to lead to further erosion of salary and working conditions via inflation, speed-up and the sort of increasingly heavy top-down control recommended in recent government reports. Indeed this is already happening in Ontario, New York and many other parts of the continent. Such a settlement would be a major setback not just on the immediate issues, but also for the cause of teacher and worker power and collectivity generally, and would be reflected in an almost immediate loss of rank and file power and job security. No doubt this would not be entirely unsatisfactory to certain senior

teachers and departmental chairpersons, but this fact too may be worthy of some discussion. Needless to say, it would also be quickly reflected in a further steep decline in the quality of education received by the students and the quality of hospital care received by patients.

We are thus at a crucial point. The teacher "unions" must either develop a greater and broader appreciation of their common political interests with other workers, or they will rapidly slip backwards into a barely disguised form of guild professionalism. If the dreams of professionalism should prevail, it is of course only a matter of time before a further erosion of socio-economic status causes the whole battle to be refought again, though possibly on the organized professional association. Such a further decline in salaries and quality of education would no doubt be very unpleasant for a lot of teachers and a lot of students.

THE DAILY REPLIES

continued from page 4

return figures of the full time workers at Vilas for the last year. These figures reflect the following picture; 110 men made less than \$6,000 last year; 26 employees made from \$6,000 to \$7,000; 63 men made \$7,000 to \$8,000; 71 made from \$8,000 to \$9,000, and 47 made over \$9,000.

These figures represent total income received. Thus if we subtract vacation pay (approximately four percent), and supplementary non-rate bonuses (i.e. Christmas Bonuses, another four percent) we are left with \$5,520 as an absolute maximum figure for the lower bracket—110 workers. Taking the figure of 2100 hours as a mean representation of hours worked a year, this leaves us with an absolute maximum wage of \$2.62 an hour. One hundred and ten men were making less than that wage.

• Finally, the company concludes its rejoinder by alleging I was the victim of CNTU manipulation. The Daily is arguing its case on the merits of fact. The conclusion of the Companies' rebuttal to our straight-forward factual account of the Vilas strike, is based on insinuation and insult. These remarks are both contemptible and gratuitous. That an avowed Public Relations official of the Molson Companies head office, Alex Jupp should resort to tactics of innuendo to further the Molson Companies image, is a strong indication of the weakness of their position and account of the development of the Vilas strike.

However, the main point here is not personalities. The main battle is the fight being waged by the Vilas striking trade unionists to obtain their inalienable rights: reasonable wages and safe working conditions. The Molson Company refuses to recognize these rights. We must help the strikers to force the Company to recognize them. Boycott all Molson Breweries products.

THIS IS YOUR PROGRAMME: ONE YEAR..!



CREATE CLOSE CAMPUS CONTACTS

Meet representatives from Sigma Alpha Mu! Find out about our fraternity now reorganizing for McGill students. Come by today, March 12, 1:00 pm. to 5:00 pm., Berkeley Hotel, 1188 Sherbrooke W. Ask at front desk for Mickey Weill or call 849-7351 for information.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTION

FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd

All students of McGill University can be nominated for the positions of:

President
Vice-President
Public Relations Officer
Treasurer
Secretary

Written nominations can be handed in at the I.S.A. Office, B-40, Monday to Friday, 11:00 am to 5:00 pm, to the Chief Returning Officer, Harn Yawngwe. 392-8940, 845-2733.

Nominations should be signed by at least five members of existing national club executives or I.S.A. executives.



N.B. The Daily will be published everyday until March 19

The McGill Drama Module Presents:

BRECHT'S KORIOLANE

An old story with a new twist

Wednesday, March 10 through Saturday, March 13
8:00 PM.

Moyse Hall, Arts Bldg., McGill
Admission Free

Tickets available at McGill Student Union Box Office (392-8926)



Boogie on down to
DISCO FASHION 1976

1953 Was a Good Year for Leaving Home

14 YEARS



Starring Lenny Baker, Shelley Winters, Ellen Greene, Christopher Walken. Produced by Paul Mazursky and Tony Ray. Written and Directed by Paul Mazursky. Color by Movielab. Prints by DeLuxe.

SNOWDON

NOW SHOWING!

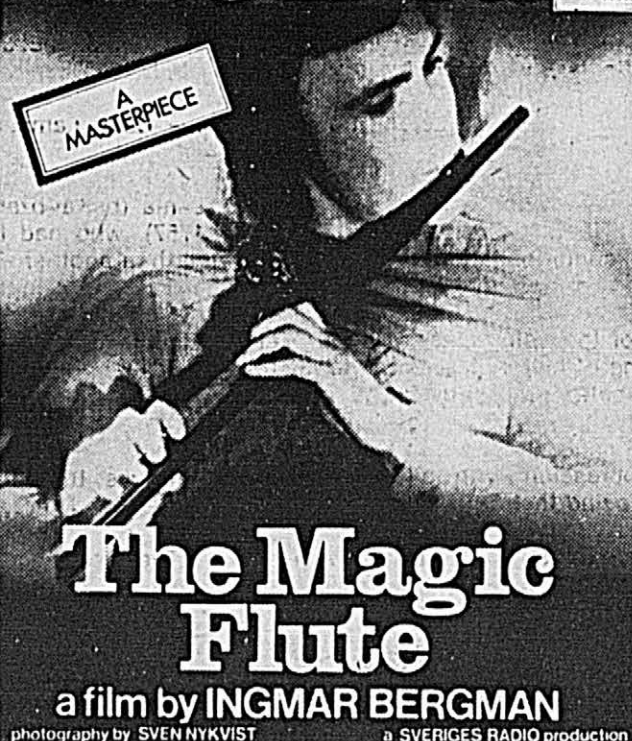
5225 DECARIE 482-1322

1:15, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35.

PIERRE DAVID presents a MUTUAL FILMS SELECTION

BERGMAN MOZART

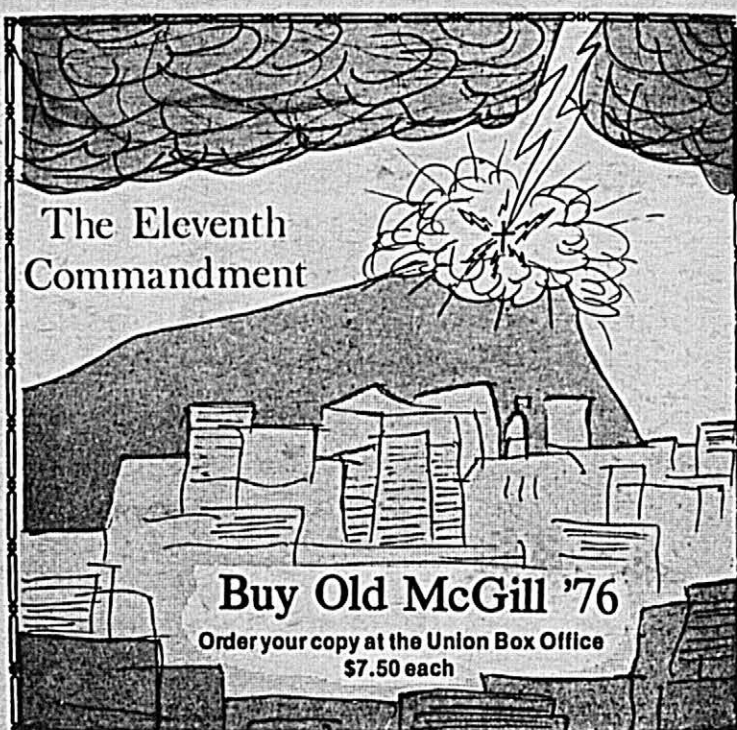
FOR ALL



ATWATER 2 ALEXIS NIHON PLAZA
931-3313

WEEKDAYS:
7:10 & 9:30
SAT.-SUN.:
12:00, 2:30, 4:50,
7:10, & 9:30

Carlsberg
The glorious beer of Copenhagen



The Eleventh Commandment

Buy Old McGill '76

Order your copy at the Union Box Office
\$7.50 each

dynaco

DYNACO TAKES THE WORRY
OUT OF BUILDING KITS.

A&B SOUND TAKES CARE OF
THE REST.

All C.S.A. approved equipment. Full manufacturers warranties. New factory sealed cartons. Send certified cheque, money order or bank draft (sorry, no charge cards) to our Mail Order dept. We will ship to you collect via the most economical carrier. Allow two weeks for delivery.

dynakit dynaco

AF-6 tuner .. \$219.95	A-25 ea. \$66.95
FM-5 tuner .. 169.95	A-25XL ea. 79.95
SCA-80Q amp 169.95	A-35 ea. 89.95
PAT 4 pre-amp 109.95	
PAT 5 pre-amp 199.95	
ST 120 amp . 169.95	
ST-150 amp . 219.95	
ST-400 amp . 449.95	
ST 410 amp . 359.95	

**NO SALES TAX
REQUIRED**

for shipments outside
of British Columbia

Write for our FREE catalogue!

a& sound

556 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3J5

classifieds

TYPING

EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

Typing-professional; excellent typewriter, experienced in typing theses, term papers, etc. in all faculties. Reasonable rates. Please phone 672-9154.

Expert typing on IBM electric. Reasonable prices, call Odette 9 to 5 at 392-4227 or 4287. Bilingual.

TYPING - pick-up and deliver at McGill - English only. 697-0714 or 695-9837.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

McGill AL-ANON meetings for friends & relatives of alcoholics Mondays 8:30 pm., Douglas Hall, 3851 University St., Mt. All are welcome.

"J.B."—Dedicated to the free spirit in all of us, especially me! Have a great weekend, see ya Monday. Love, you know who!

Andre, Vieux Munich, Psychology. Telephone DAVID TREVOR 273-2771—urgent.

LOST

SONY CASSETTE RECORDER in Palmer Howard Theatre 11 Mar. Please call Bob Ross 744-1511 loc. 5127 or 683-6338.

WANTED

Female roommate wanted from May 1st to August 31st. Own room. Furnished. \$100 a month. Near McGill. Call 849-0872.

FOR SALE

BELL & HOWELL stereo cassette deck with 2 pre-amp speakers—\$90. Braun F 270 electronic flash & recharger—\$25. Call 843-5287 after 6 pm.

SR-51A TEXAS INSTRUMENTS - \$139.95 - limited supply, MSEA, 2075 University, 14th floor every Wed. & Thurs., 12-2 p.m. or call 844-0058 & leave your name. N.B.: Lloyds calculators are now in stock!

Volks & Audi BATTERY-12V, super power. Still 1 yr guarantee. Used only twice. Bought \$42, sell \$32. Call Paul 284-0389.

HOUSING

SUBLET May 1-Aug 31 (option to renew); large 2½ on Pine & Durocher. \$190 unfurnished, call 849-8505.

Sublet starting APRIL 1st: 1½ on Lorne near Milton, call 843-8737 between 8 & 10:30 am & 9 & 10:30 pm.

Sublet—large 3½, May 1-Sept 1 (option to renew lease) \$198 unfurnished. Private balcony, swimming pool, sauna, sundeck. DeMaisonneuve & Atwater. Call 631-4033.

Economical light moving, reasonable rates, 843-8138.

SUBLET—2½, May 1-Sept 1 (or more), balcony, furnished, \$125. Prince Arthur & University. Phone 849-3335 (keep trying).

SUBLET May 1-Sept 1 only: large 2½ basement apartment, completely furnished, Jeanne Mance & Milton, \$125 includes everything. 288-0533.

Sublet May 1-Aug 31 (option to renew) 3½ on University & Milton. \$216 unfurnished & water, electricity. Private balcony, swimming pool, sauna, sundeck. 849-6791.

Sublet 3 and one half room lovely downtown apartment McGregor. Only \$235 per month. Available 9th April, lease ends 31st July. Telephone 842-1555 before 12 noon & after 8:30 p.m.

Apartment to sublet: 3½ rooms furnished, June-August. Quiet, solid building, close to campus—3450 Durocher, \$195, call 842-1059.

2 and one half furnished apt to let for May first. Rent \$120 monthly. 20 minutes to Atwater. Ideal for female student. Call 768-1485 between 8:00 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.

EUROPE
less than 1/2 economy
fare

60 day advance payment required
(314) 885-3311
© UniTravel Charters
Box 508, Cuba, Mo. 65453

JOBS

Part-time bilingual TOUR GUIDES required at Galerie Olympique for a couple of hours mornings and/or afternoons downtown. Contact Miss Sussman at 876-4646.

MATHEMATICS TUTOR required for Grade 9 anglophone student, 1 hr per week. Phone 331-1806 between 7 & 9 pm.

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society: Weds. 8:00 pm. — GREEN PASTURES, 50 cents; Friday 7 & 9:30 — DOMICILE CONJUGALE, 75 cents; Saturday 7 & 9:30 — THE FRONT PAGE, 75 cents. All showings in L-132.

FOUND

McGILL RING—phone 845-8318 & be able to describe it.

MISCELLANEOUS

Moving? Ex-graduate student with trucks—the professionals in Montreal—lowest rates—insured—Tim 481-6385.

2 McGill Grad students planning CAR-CAMPING TOUR of USA May-June, want 2 other people to share. Contact John Meehan 849-0390 or 392-4235.

ASSISTANCE to students in preparation of essays, theses & term papers. Call Richard: 935-4236 after 11 a.m.

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all other — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

entertainment: McGill
and momentum
media
PROUDLY
PRESENT...

DISCO FASHION 1976

WE'VE FINALLY DONE IT!

THE FIRST LIQUOR LICENSE IN THE
UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR
THIS SATURDAY'S DISCO FASHION '76
EXTRAVAGANZA.

MARCH 13/76

SO COME & CATCH UP ON ALL THOSE
DRY MONTHS.

SEE YOU THERE!!

Union Ballroom,
3480 McTavish,
8:00 pm.

EM



Tonight

DOMICILE CONJUGALE

L-132

McGill Film Society

Saturday

★ FRONT PAGE ★

75 cents

7 & 9:30